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MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 6th July 1961

SUBJECT:—*Licensing of coaltar dyes and certain types of textile chemicals against exports of cotton fabrics, etc.*

No. 77-ITC(PN)/61.—It has been decided that effective from the quarter July—September, 1961, import licences, under the Cotton Textiles Export Incentive Scheme, for import of coaltar dyes, textile chemicals and gums specified in Annexure to Public Notice No. 87-ITC(PN)/58, dated the 31st October, 1958 and as modified from time to time, against export of cotton cloth (other than handloom cloth) and yarn, will be granted in the manner specified below:—

A	Value of import entitlement in respect of exports of grey cloth.	Value of import entitlement in respect of exports of bleached cloth.	Value of import entitlement in respect of exports of dyed, printed or processed cloth (excluding bleached cloth).
Mills whose cotton textiles are exported.	2% of the f. o. b. value of exports.	2% of the f. o. b. value of exports.	2% of the f. o. b. value of exports.
Registered processors processing cloth whether in bond or duty paid.	..	4% of the f. o. b. value of exports.	5% of the f. o. b. value of exports.
Exporters	2% of the f. o. b. value of exports.	2% of the f. o. b. value of exports.	3% of the f. o. b. value of exports.
B	Value of import entitlement in respect of exports of grey yarn.	Value of import entitlement in respect of exports of yarn.	
Mills whose yarn is exported.	2% of the f.o.b. value of exports.	Nil	
Registered Processors processing yarn.	..	2% of the f.o.b. value of exports.	
Exporters	2% of the f.o.b. value of exports.	2% of the f.o.b. value of exports.	

NOTE.—I. Any party who performs more than one of the functions of manufacture, processing and exporting shall be entitled to claim licences equal to those admissible under respective categories whether manufacturer, processor or exporter.

II. "Registered Processors" in the case of cloth any yarn herein referred to shall mean processors licensed under the Central Excise Rules.

III. Against exports of processed cloth, manufacturers (including the Registered Processors) whose processed cloth (other than bleached cloth) had been exported, will be allowed, subject to such terms and conditions as the Textile Commissioner may prescribe, import of copper rollers upto a percentage as may be determined by the Textile Commissioner on the entitlement value accruing to the manufacturers.

IV. Mills and Registered Processors of cloth/yarn receiving import entitlement as specified in (A) and (B) above, shall, from the quarter beginning 1st April, 1961:—

- (a) upto 35 per cent of the value of the import entitlement accruing to them in any quarter, import dyes-intermediates as specified in the Annexure to Appendix 40 of the Import Trade Control Policy for the Licensing Period April—September, 1961. The dyes-intermediates shall on import be sold by the mills and/or Registered Processors of cloth/yarn to indigenous manufacturers of dyes at prices not exceeding 30 per cent of the c.i.f. cost of the dyes-intermediates landed at any port in India, and the transactions relating to such sales shall be reported to the licensing authority concerned as well as to the Textile Commissioner.
- (b) upto 65 per cent of the value of the import entitlement accruing to mills and Registered processors of cloth/yarn in any quarter, import either coaltar dyes or textile chemicals etc. as specified in the Annexure to Public Notice No. 87-ITC(PN)/58, dated the 31st October, 1958 as modified from time to time.

2. Applicants should apply for import licences to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay, for mill cloth and yarn in the manner prescribed in Appendix 23 to the Red Book for the April—September, 1961 licensing period, after obtaining certificates of the import entitlement to which they are eligible from the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, in accordance with the procedure as may be prescribed by him. Licences will be granted only once in a quarter on the basis of exports effected in the preceding quarter.

3. Public Notice No. 51-ITC(PN)/59, dated the 20th May, 1959, shall cease to be operative with the beginning of the quarter July—September, 1961.

SUBJECT:—Cotton Textiles Export Incentive Scheme—Import entitlement for raw cotton against exports of tents and mosquito nets.

No. 78-ITC(PN)/61.—Effective from 1st July, 1961 mills whose cloth/yarn is used in the manufacture of tents and mosquito nets will be eligible to receive import entitlements for import of cotton calculated at 50 per cent of the f.o.b. value of tents and mosquito nets exported, subject to the fulfilment of such conditions as will be prescribed by the Textile Commissioner subsequently.

2. The retention quota would be calculated in the same manner as is now being done in respect of export of cloth/yarn. The balance of the entitlement shall be made available to the Textile Commissioner on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by him from time to time.

3. Issue of entitlements referred to above will be considered on a quarterly basis and the actual value of the entitlement will be certified by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed and notified by him for this purpose.

SUBJECT:—Cotton Textiles Export Incentive Scheme—Import entitlement for raw cotton against exports of handloom fabrics manufactured from cotton yarn.

No. 79-ITC(PN)/61.—Effective from 1st January, 1961. Manufacturer-Exporters of handloom fabrics as well as co-operative and other registered organisations exporting handloom fabrics manufactured from cotton yarn. will, subject to the condition that the fabrics exported by any one of them in any quarter of the year is not less than Rs. 2,000/- by value (f.o.b.) be eligible to receive, under the abovementioned Scheme, entitlement for import of cotton, calculated at 40 per cent either on the actual f.o.b. value of the fabrics exported in any quarter or on the value of the consignments calculated at Rs. 2/- per square metre of the fabrics exported, whichever is less.

2. Against the value of the entitlement calculated as above, no import licence will be granted for import of cotton, but the entire value of the entitlement will be made available to the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by him from time to time.

3. Issue of entitlements referred to above will be considered on a quarterly basis and the actual value of the entitlement will be certified by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed and notified by him for the purpose.

SUBJECT:—Cotton Textiles Export Incentive Scheme—Import entitlements against exports of Hosiery fabrics made out of cotton yarn.

No. 80-ITC(PN)/61.—The Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have decided that with effect from the quarter July—September, 1961 import entitlements against exports of Hosiery Fabrics made out of cotton yarn, will be granted under the Cotton Textiles Export Incentive Scheme in the manner specified below:—

*Value of import entitlements
against exports*

“Exporters” and “Manufacturer-Exporters” of hosiery fabrics made out of cotton yarn.	15 per cent of the f.o.b. value of the hosiery fabrics.
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Explanation.—The term “Hosiery fabrics” shall, for the purpose of this Public Notice, be deemed to mean knitted fabrics produced with the aid of power on more than one needle by a method of interlooping one or more yarns, either in running length or made-up for human wear.

2. The import entitlement specified above will be for import of:—

- (a) Coaltar dyes, textile chemicals etc. as specified in Annexure to the Public Notice No. 87-ITC(PN)/58, dated the 31st October, 1958 as modified from time to time;
- (b) Zip fasteners, elastic tapes and trimmings for use in the making of hosiery fabrics;
- (c) Knitting machines for hosiery fabrics, and their accessories, knitting needles which are not indigenously available;

provided that:—

- (i) the articles specified in (b) and (c) above shall be licensed only to manufacturer-exporters of hosiery fabrics;
- (ii) only such articles and varieties of the items referred to in (b) and (c) above as are permissible for import at present or at any time in future in accordance with the Government Import Policy will be licensed;
- (iii) so far as articles permissible for import as at (b) above, the value of the import licences in respect of any one of the articles will be limited to 5 per cent of the entitlement value.

3. “Exporters” and “Manufacturer-Exporters” of hosiery fabrics importing coaltar dyes, textile chemicals, etc., under this Scheme will be required to sell the imported articles only to any unit of the textile industry requiring these items, whether such unit is a manufacturer or a processor of textiles (cotton, wool or silk). In other words, the imported dyes and chemicals will be permitted to be sold to any unit of the textile industry taken as a whole. The sales in such cases will however, be subject to the condition that the transactions should be

reported with sufficient details as to the description of the stores, the quantities and the prices involved, to the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, within seven days of the date of the transaction.

4. Manufacturer-exporters of hosiery fabrics should in the first instance register themselves with the Textile Commissioner. Only exports effected by registered manufacturer-exporters of Hosiery fabrics will qualify for receiving import entitlements under the Scheme.

5. Details of the procedure for claiming import entitlements by exporters of hosiery fabrics will be announced by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. Issue of import licences will be by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay, on certification by the Textile Commissioner of the value of the import entitlement. Licences will be granted once in a quarter on the basis of exports effected in the preceding quarter.

6. Public Notice No. 29-ITC(PN)/60, dated the 9th March, 1960 shall cease to be operative with the beginning of the quarter July—September, 1961.

SUBJECT:—Cotton Textiles Export Incentive Scheme—Import entitlements against exports of readymade garments made out of cotton cloth.

No. 81-ITC(PN)/61.—It has been decided that with effect from the quarter July—September, 1961 import entitlements against exports of readymade garments made out of cotton cloth will be granted under the Cotton Textiles Export Incentive Scheme in the manner specified below:—

*Value of import entitlements
against exports*

“Exporters” and “Manufacturer/Exporters”
of readymade garments or apparels (stitched)
made out of cotton cloth.

15% of the F. O. B. value of the
readymade garments or apparels
exported.

Explanation.—The terms “readymade garments or apparels” shall, for the purpose of this Public Notice, be deemed to mean article or articles made out of cotton cloth suitably cut in sizes and stitched for purposes of human attire, but shall not include within its meaning any article made out of hosiery knitted fabrics.

2. The import entitlement specified above will be for import of:—

- (a) Coal-tar dyes, textile chemicals etc. as specified in Annexure to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Public Notice No. 87-ITC(PN)/58, dated the 31st October, 1958, as modified from time to time.
- (b) Zip fasteners, buttons, buckles, elastics, transparent Cellophane paper and trimmings for use in the making of readymade garments or apparels;
- (c) Industrial power sewing machine and their accessories, sewing needles which are not indigenously available and such other accessories as the Textile Commissioner may deem necessary for improving the quality of the garments and certify accordingly;

provided that:—

- (i) the articles specified in (b) and (c) above shall be licensed only to manufacturer-exporters of readymade garments or apparels.
- (ii) only such articles and varieties of the items referred to in (b) and (c) above as are permissible for import at present or at any time in future in accordance with the Government's import policy will be licensed.
- (iii) so far as articles permissible for import as at (b) above, the value of the import licences will be limited to 5 per cent of the value of the import entitlements.

3. “Exporters” and “Manufacturer-Exporters” of readymade garments or apparels importing coal-tar dyes, textile chemicals etc. under this Scheme will be required to sell the imported articles only to any unit of the textile industry requiring these items, whether such unit is a manufacturer or a processor of textiles (cotton, wool or artsilk). In other words, the imported dyes and chemicals will be permitted to be sold to any unit of the textile industry taken as a whole. The sales in such cases, will, however, be subject to the condition that the transactions should be reported with sufficient details as to the description of the stores, the quantities and the prices involved, to the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, within seven days of the date of the transaction.

4. Manufacturer-Exporters of readymade garments or apparels should in the first instance register themselves with the Textile Commissioner. Only Exports effected by registered manufacturer-exporters of readymade garments or apparels will qualify for receiving import entitlements under the Scheme.

5. Details of the procedure for claiming import entitlements by exporters of readymade garments or apparels will be announced by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. Issue of import licences will be by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay on certification by the Textile Commissioner of the value of the import entitlement. Licences will be granted once in quarter on the basis of exports effected in the preceding quarter.

6. Public Notice No. 13-ITC(PN)/60, dated the 20th January, 1960 shall cease to be operative with the beginning of the quarter July—September, 1961.

SUBJECT:—*Import of Raw cotton against exports of cotton cloth and/or yarn.*

No. 82-ITC(PN)/61.—Effective from 1st July, 1961, mills whose cotton cloth or yarn is exported will be granted import licences for the import of cotton on the following basis:—

- (i) Against exports of cloth and/or yarn, mills will be entitled to 66-2/3 per cent of the f.o.b. value of such exports
- (ii) Out of the raw cotton entitlement under the Scheme, the eligible mill may import and retain for its own use cotton of such categories as may be specified from time to time by the Textile Commissioner, equal in value to the percentages specified below:—
 - (a) In respect of exports of fine and superfine cloth, and yarn of counts 60s and above, 100 per cent of the value of the entitlement provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the Textile Commissioner that such exported cloth was manufactured out of the foreign cotton imported by the mill.
 - (b) In other cases—30 per cent of the value of the entitlement.
 - (c) Mofussil mills located at a distance of more than 322 but less than 644 kilo metres from the Ports of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta—
an addition of 2 per cent i.e. 32 per cent of the value of the entitlement.
 - (d) Mofussil mills located at a distance of more than 644 kilo metres—
an additional 5 per cent i.e. 35 per cent of the value of the entitlement.

The balance of the entitlement shall be made available to the Textile Commissioner on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by him from time to time.

NOTE.—In the event of Government reducing the normal quota of imported cotton of any mill or class of mills, it may provide that the mill or mills may retain for its/their own use such additional quantities out of the entitlement as it may determine from time to time.

- (iii) Applications for import licences will be submitted to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay and considered on a quarterly basis after the import entitlements to which the mills are eligible have been certified by the Textile Commissioner in the manner prescribed by him.

2. Public Notice No. 50-ITC(PN)/59, dated the 20th May, 1959 shall cease to be operative with the beginning of the quarter July—September, 1961.

SUBJECT:—*Import of coal-tar dyes, Textile chemicals, gums and/or special kinds of paper against exports of handprinted cloth.*

No. 83-ITC(PN)/61.—It has been decided that effective from the quarter July—September, 1961 onwards, import licences against exports of handprinted cotton cloth will be granted under the Cotton Textiles, Export Incentive Scheme in the manner specified below:—

Exporters, exporting to any permissible destination handprinted cloth, inclusive of cloth produced on the handlooms, will be granted import licences for import of coal-tar dyes, textile chemicals and gum as specified in the annexure to the

Public Notice No. 87-ITC(PN)/58, dated the 31st October, 1958 as modified from time to time, and/or any special kinds of paper which is not indigenously available and which is specifically needed for the packing of the handprinted cloth for export, at the rate of:—

*Value of import entitlement
against exports*

Exporters of handprinted cotton cloth.	15% of the f. o. b. value of the handprinted cotton cloth exported.
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subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) the exporters of such handprinted cloth get themselves registered with the Textile Commissioner, Bombay;
- (ii) the printing on the cloth (other than handloom cloth) has been done by hand at a factory or premises approved by the Central Excise Authorities;
- (iii) the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, certifies the import entitlement against exports of such cloth;
- (iv) in the case of an exporter claiming import entitlement on exports of handprinted cotton cloth he gives an undertaking to the Textile Commissioner that the dyes, chemicals, gum or paper, which he will be importing in accordance with the import entitlement determined as above, shall be sold by him at premium not exceeding 20 per cent (twenty per cent) of the c.i.f. cost of the articles landed at any port in India, only to registered handprinters of handloom cloth for utilisation in further production of handprinted handloom cloth for export or to registered handprinters of cotton cloth other than handloom cloth as the case may be;
- (v) in the case of an exporter claiming import entitlements on exports of handprinted cloth (other than handloom cloth) the mill which had manufactured the basic cloth which was subsequently handprinted for export shall not be entitled to any import entitlements on the value of the basic cloth so printed and exported.
- (vi) Import of special kinds of paper referred to in this paragraph above shall be confined only to transparent cellophane paper and Glassine Paper and licences for import of the papers specified herein shall be as under:—
 - (1) Cellophane paper upto 10 per cent of the total value of the entitlement accruing in any one quarter subject to a minimum of Rs. 750;
 - (2) Glassine paper upto 30 per cent of the total value of the entitlement accruing in any one quarter.

2. Licences for import as above will be granted by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay, only once in a quarter on the basis of exports effected in the preceding quarter on certification by the Textile Commissioner as provided in this Public Notice.

3. Public Notice No. 40-ITC(PN)/59, dated the 2nd May, 1959 shall cease to be operative with the beginning of the quarter July—September, 1961.

SUBJECT:—*Import of Coal-tar dyes, textile chemicals, gums, special kinds of paper and/or yarn against exports of handloom fabrics.*

No. 84-ITC(PN)/61.—It has been decided that effective from the quarter July—September, 1961, import licences against exports of handloom fabrics manufactured from cotton yarn, will be granted under the Cotton Textiles Export Incentive Scheme in the manner specified below:—

Exporters of handloom fabrics whether organised in co-operative societies or otherwise, exporting such fabrics to any permissible destination will be granted import licence for import of Coal-tar dyes, textile chemicals, special kinds of paper

and/or cotton yarn of the counts and description as may be permissible for import from time to time under the normal import policy at the rate of:—

*Value of import entitlements
against exports*

Exporters of handloom fabrics.

15% of the f. o. b. value of the handloom fabrics exported.

subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) the exporters of the handloom fabrics get themselves registered with the Textile Commissioner, Bombay;
- (ii) the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, certifies the import entitlement on the exports so effected;
- (iii) the exporter gives an undertaking to the Textile Commissioner that the dyes, chemicals, etc., yarn or paper which he will be importing in accordance with the import entitlement determined as above, shall be sold at a premium not exceeding 20 per cent (twenty per cent) of the c.i.f. cost of the articles landed at any port in India, only to the manufacturers of handloom fabrics for utilisation in further production of handloom fabrics for export.

2. Import of special kinds of paper referred to in paragraph 1 above shall be confined only to transparent cellophane paper and Glassine Paper and licences for import of the papers specified herein shall be as under:—

- (i) Cellophane paper upto 10 per cent of the total value of the entitlement accruing in any one quarter subject to a minimum of Rs. 750;
- (ii) Glassine paper upto 30 per cent of the total value of the entitlement accruing in any one quarter.

3. Licences for import as above will be granted by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Madras, only once in a quarter on the basis of exports effected in the preceding quarter, on certification by Textile Commissioner as provided in this Public Notice.

4. Public Notice No. 39-ITC(PN)/59, dated the 2nd May, 1959 shall cease to be operative with the beginning of the quarter July—September, 1961.

K. T. SATARAWALA,
Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

